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Mr. COLLINS,

AFTER I had, in my laſt, purſued *the conſequences and tendencies of the two different plans* under conſideration, with reſpect *to ſound and good policy*, I was prevented to proceed by the bounds preſcribed to the length of my pieces. I ſhall therefore now reſume and proſecute the

2. *Relation of theſe different plans to the rules of equity and juſtice.* I confeſs it appears to me impoſſible to redreſs this general and advanced evil, without doing injuſtice to ſome individuals: But it is inconteſtible *that the injuſtice is greatly aggravated by the greater number it affects, the ingratitude it might be attended with, and the greater detriment it may render to the community in general.* Hence the common ſaying holds true, *of two evils the leaſt ought to be choſen.* If we thus compare each plan with the ſtrict *rules of equity and juſtice*, we ſhall find both will unavoidably infringe them: But I humbly conceive the one in a much more aggravated degree than the other.

1. If the tax for recovering the value of our currency be laid on the *money itſelf*, it ſeems to threaten ſhocking injuſtice to perſons who had their eſtates in money before depreciated, and ſome who have ſold their real eſtates before the money was quarter ſo low as it is now, and others of ſimilar circumſtances: Theſe would be obliged to pay as much tax in proportion to the money they poſſeſs, as others who got it fifteen and twenty for one. However, great part of this injuſtice might eaſily be avoided. Let all the monies laid up for the maintenance of ſuperannuated, widows and orphans, be exempted. Alſo all the monies brought into our loans before the firſt day of March, 1778. The reaſons for this are evident. Theſe monies ſtand the reſpective owners at their original value, they have had no agency in the depreciation, and are reduceable to certain claſſes in the community, without deſcending to individuals, to which (if it was done) there would be no end. As to thoſe who have ſold real property, and come not within the deſcription aforeſaid, the advanced price has probably been their inducement; and therefore I cannot ſee great injuſtice in their being obliged, like traders, to *balance their loſs and gain.* There are many particular caſes of individuals ſimilar to this, the injuſtice which this plan ſeems to expoſe them to would be greatly alleviated by conſidering them in the ſame point of view. There is one objection againſt this ſcheme, which in the opinion of ſome might make it appear very unjuſt, namely, *that the farmers who poſſeſs the ſoil of all improved America ſhould be exempt from ſo large a tax in ſinking the national debt.* Whatever colour of injuſtice this objection may carry in the face of it, I am confident, if thoroughly examined, it will be found void of foundation. Let it only be conſidered—That this charge ſuppoſes ſeveral things which are not true, as, *that the farmers will be free of this tax.* Have they got no money? If not, it is a ſufficient evidence that they have not been guilty of the depreciation. If they have, they will pay their proportionable ſhare. In each caſe it will be juſt.—*That none but farmers have real property.* Have not merchants houſes and other improvements, furniture, merchandize, ſhipping, &c.?—*That this tax is to be paid for ſinking the national debt.* This I deny; I have before proved the contrary. It is for raiſing the value of the money. And as much as the depreciation has truly ſunk of the national debt, they have bore their part. If this tax is laid on *real property*, it will not ſink, but vaſtly increaſe the *real national debt*, as I have before demonſtrated.—Let us

2. Next examine how it will ſquare with the *rules of equity and juſtice*, if the tax for recovering the value of our currency *be laid on real property.* I frankly own it appears to me

1. *In its very nature unjuſt and oppreſſive*, becauſe then the farmers would be compelled to give thouſands and millions to the monied part of the community, for which neither they nor the community ever received the equivalent, and that to the farmers deſtruction. Before I proceed permit me to explain my meaning, in the uſe of two terms. If I uſe the word *monied-man*, I mean *a perſon who gets his living or has his eſtate chiefly in money, in trade*, or bonds, bills and notes. By *farmer* I don't mean a perſon who has *no money*, but one *who chiefly has his income from the produce of his land.*—Now, in order to make my above aſſertion evident, let the *monied man* and *the farmer* in this caſe be placed in their different ſituations, and the *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion* will evidently appear from the contraſt.—Suppoſe the monied man has now an eſtate of fifty thouſand pounds preſent value of our currency, in money, bonds, bills or notes. A farmer has five hundred acres of land, which would have readily ſold four years ago at five pounds per acre. This land is now worth, according to the ſuppoſed medium at twenty for one, fifty thouſand pounds. Conſequently theſe two are ſo far on a par, or of equal eſtate. The yearly intereſt for the money is £.3000. If he trades with it he gets more. According then to the plan of Congreſs, this land paying its proportion of tax, in thirteen years and hundred millions will be ſunk. Then thirty millions will remain, which we will ſuppoſe to be only ſufficient for a circulating medium. The monied-man had three thouſand per year intereſt, iginal ſtock, which was in true value no more than houſand five hundred, is now fifty thouſand. But rmer, whoſe eſtate was but thirteen years before equal to his, is now worth two thouſand five hundred. Now only conſider how many ſuch able farmers will have to labour and ſweat thirteen years, to raiſe this man's eſtate from two thouſand five hundred to fifty thouſand? And then there are the thirty millions of dollars yet to pay, after they have been reduced to their original value. So that farmers by thirteen years hard labour, and many by having their eſtates ſold, *will have made the monied men twenty times as rich as they are now*, and *encreaſed the true national debt from eight to thirty millions of dollars.* At the ſame time the monied men may live ſumptuous and luxurioufly, and daily add to their original ſtock. If this is *juſtice* and *equity* in a nation, I confeſs I know not what juſtice is.

2. *This injuſtice would be ſhockingly aggravated from the multitude it would affect.*—Here the monied men are to be compared to the yeomenry throughout this vaſt continent. I do not preſume to determine in what proportion the number of the latter exceeds the former. This however none will deny, that the farmers vaſtly out-number the others.—To the number of farmers muſt be added that of all the mechanicks and tradeſmen, who neceſſarily muſt ſtand, riſe or fall with farmers, as well as day labourers. This ſett of men need no other argument to convince them of this, than only to recollect the preſent time. Though to appearance they made money by raiſing the price of their labour, but in fact they have paid dear for what they got for that money, and their full proportion in what the depreciation has ſunk of the national debt. Aſk the ſober and induſtrious among them, though they have laboured as hard as in former days, whether they have been as well fed and cloathed as before? Had foreign and home produce been diſtributed without monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion, not an individual would have needed to ſuffer any want. Now if this claſs of men have already felt the ſad effects of this evil, while the monied few have been only preparing to make their fortunes, what will they feel when theſe ſhall actually make them in the proportion of twenty to one? Add to theſe the thouſands of brave American ſoldiers who voluntarily confined themſelves to their ſword and muſket, and wa[illegible]gh ſeas of blood and difficulties, and thouſands ſacrificing their lives for the defence of their country's liberties and properties; while the monied men have been hoarding up and depreciating millions. And ſhall theſe brave men, beſide what they have already ſuffered by the depreciation, be compelled to ſacrifice what ſome of them poſſeſs as yet in real property, or their ſweat and labour, to make good the depreciated money in the hands of thoſe who have hoarded it up as duſt? What would the manes of thoſe heroes who bravely fell in their country's cauſe ſay, could they behold their relicts and offſpring engaged in ſuch unworthy drudgery?—Now if all the monied men in this empire be compared with thoſe, as to their collective numbers, they will be an inſignificant duſt in the balance. And what *aggravated injuſtice* would that be to make ſo many thouſands, yea millions miſerable, to enrich a few?

3. This injuſtice will ſtill appear more aggravated, if we conſider its *inſeparable ingratitude.*—The men who have ſerved their country moſt, are undoubtedly moſt entitled to their country's grateful reward. Some have ſerved their country in the cabinet, or by ſalutary councils given their fellow-citizens at large; others in the field; while our valiant army encountered unparalelled hardſhips, and braved danger and ſlaughter; while our farmers, mechanicks and tradeſmen bravely ſtepped forth from their lawful and neceſſary buſineſs, to the great damage of their private intereſt, to defend their country in the ſervice of the militia, at the riſk and hazard of their lives; where then were the monied men of the community? I anſwer, ſome ſculking about to hoard up and depreciate our money, and to avoid their duty in the field; and when they could no longer eſcape the penalty for neglect of duty, then to pay their fines with money they had been purchaſing at a low value. Others were baſking in the ſunſhine of monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion, and withal pampering their vile natures in eaſe, ſuperfluities and luxury.—If all America had acted ſuch a part; where would our enemies have been? Where would we have been?—And are theſe the men whom we ſhould reward, by compelling this patriotic collective body, who at the riſk of their lives and fortunes have reſcued this country from ſlavery and depredation, to give them millions of money for which the community has received no kind of value? O! incomparable and fatal ingratitude! Pagans would put us to the bluſh; whoſe proverb was, *ingratum dixeris, et omnia dixeris.*

I ſincerely declare, that it appears evident to me, this aggravated injuſtice will be inſeparable from the plan of Congreſs, if carried into effect. Some however may perhaps urge in ſupport of this plan,

That the faith of the nation is pledged to make this money good to its poſſeſſors.—This I deny. It cannot be proved. The nation has pledged its faith that the money ſhall be ſunk by the community, but it remains ſtill with them to deviſe the moſt equitable, juſt and advantageous means for effecting it. The *matter in queſtion* is here miſtaken. The *queſtion* is not *whether real property ſhall be taxed to pay the real national debt?* But whether *real property* ſhall be taxed to make *depreciated nominal property good to depreciators?* The evil is unprecedented and ſingular, and ſo ought the remedy to be.

Alſo, *that the farmers get monſtrous prices for their produce, and therefore may and can well pay it.* This hardly deſerves an anſwer, after it is conſidered what I have before advanced. If farmers have got ſuch monſtrous prices, they alſo will have monſtrous quantities of this money, and pay monſtrous taxes; for their farms will pay ſtill as great in this, as the money inſtance in the former example. The five hundred acres of the farmer was equal in the preſent value to the fifty thouſand of the monied man; but after the deduction of nineteen in twenty depreciation, this man has twenty-five hundred true value, and the farmer's land is now worth juſt that ſum, and no more.

After I have endeavoured to place the plan Congreſs ſeem to have adopted in its true point of view, I muſt obſerve by way of caution, that I ſincerely beg not to be underſtood as if I intended to inſinuate *any apprehenſions of a premeditated deſign in that auguſt body, for ſubverting the democratick governments as now eſtabliſhed by and on the authority of the people*, or *of injuring any claſs of their conſtituents in favour of another.* It is highly probable that there are among them a few abandoned libertines and Atheiſts, who, as they have no God to truſt to, ought to be truſted by none in the community, yet that body has given us ſuch proofs of their ſkill, ſound judgment, conſummate prudence, patriotic and diſintereſted zeal for their country (one or two ſelf-intereſted inſtances perhaps excepted) as demands from their conſtituents becoming reverence and due reſpect, and a firm confidence that they will moſt readily adopt any meaſures which their own penetration, amidſt all their accumulating buſineſs, or the more leiſure thoughts of their patriotic conſtituents may ſuggeſt, for the real benefit of this empire.

As I have ſincerely and candidly ſtated both plans in their proper poſition, I think the contraſt plainly ſhows that the plan of the Real Farmer *to lay the tax for retrieving the value of the money, on the money itſelf*, is much more politic, equitable and juſt, and ſo more ſalutary to the community than the other.

The third plan is that of *borrowing gold and ſilver from foreign powers, in order therewith to redeem our continental currency.*—To borrow a ſum ſufficient to exchange all the emitted paper money, dollar for dollar, would be one of the wildeſt ſchemes imaginable; becauſe the procuring ſo large a ſum, is manifeſtly impracticable; and if it could be had, it would compleat all the national miſchiefs beforementioned. Its ſurplus in circulation would ſet theſe champions to run over a more fatal race, and America be ſold to the power ſo large a ſum was borrowed from. It appears however that the borrowing a competent ſum would anſwer a moſt valuable end, for a remedy of the evil and advantage of the empire. Let us ſuppoſe that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium, and I am poſitive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing. Then if our internal national debt is at this value an hundred and ſixty millions of dollars, the true debt, at the reduced value, would be ten millions of dollars. If in this caſe fifteen or ſixteen millions of dollars could be borrowed, and when obtained all the bonds, bills and notes within the ſeveral claſſes before-mentioned being previouſly exempted, and then ten millions of the gold and ſilver diſtributed in juſt proportion for all the paper-money and loan-certificates emitted in the empire, and them immediately burnt and deſtroyed, in ſuch caſe each would receive an equivalent to what was the general true value of his money, the danger of counterfeits not be ſo great, five or ſix millions be in hand for the immediate exigencies of the war, whilſt the empire was collecting neceſſary taxes in the uſual method for the ſupport of the war. The whole of the ſum, with what is laid up as yet among the community, might be a ſufficient medium for trade, in the preſent ſcarcity of articles. If in ſuch caſe regulating laws were paſſed and vigorouſly executed, and the civil or ſtaff department of the army brought within proper limits; then would monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion be prevented, and we thus become a happy people.—The balance of trade being againſt us, would probably diminiſh this circulating medium; but neceſſary annual taxes would probably keep a ſufficiency of it till the concluſion of the war; and then, if neceſſary, the different States might emit bills of credit more ſafely than now, as heretofore.—If hard money cannot be obtained, this meaſure might be carried into execution by new continental emiſſions, as the Real Farmer propoſes it: That is, let all the emiſſions of money and bank notes be called in by a given period, and new emiſſions ready, different places be appointed convenient for the citizens, and each bring all the money and bank notes in their poſſeſſion, and receive for them the new emiſſions, except their reſpective proportions, which is ſuppoſed to be held back as ſo much per cent. to be ſunk. The Real Farmer propoſes to make trial, firſt by thus raiſing a tax of twenty-five per cent. But as all the money and bank notes are emitted on our national debt, and their preſent value is by common conſent brought down, at the loweſt medium we can compute, fifteen for one, the real and true national debt is ten millions, I ſee no well grounded objection (on condition of exemptions as before obſerved) to paying that equivalent in full, and deſtroy the whole of the other; and what is more neceſſary for circulation to be kept of the new emiſſions for the immediate neceſſary exigencies of the war; and then yearly taxes, regulating acts, &c. as in the caſe of borrowed hard caſh before obſerved, and as ſoon as gold and ſilver could be obtained, to exchange dollar for dollar.

What I have further to obſerve, I ſhall reſerve to my next concluding eſſay on this ſubject. I am, Sir,

Your's and my country's true friend,
And ready to ſerve,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

From ROBERTSON's and GAINE's New-York Papers, of April 26 and 27.

Laſt Saturday his Majeſty's Packet-boat Carteret, Charles Newman, Commander, arrived here in eight weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, January 8.

LETTERS from Breſt adviſe, that the Engageant frigate has had a ſevere battle with an Engliſh frigate named the Roſe, and that on putting into that port to refit ſhe ſunk, and only ſaved forty of her crew.

Copenhagen, Jan. 12. Ten ſhips of the line and ſix frigates are fitting out againſt the ſpring, one of 74, three of 70, two of 64, two of 60, and two of 50, two frigates of 36 guns, one of 34, two of 30, and one of 20 guns.

Hague, Jan. 17. Our laſt letters from Berlin mention poſitively, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia will quit the command of the Saxon army at the opening of the next campaign, and that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will ſucceed him.

Paris, Jan. 22. They write from Liſbon that the Pendant, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Vadreuil, had been obliged in a ſtorm to run aſhore on the coaſt of Portugal, and is wrecked.

Venice, Jan. 15. The noble Paul Renier is choſen Doge of this Republic, and was, after the uſual ceremony, crowned this morning.

Hanover, Feb. 3. The King of England, our Elector, has demanded from the Regency of this Electorate two tons of gold, to enable him to put the Electorate in a proper ſtate of defence in theſe critical times. This demand was readily complied with by the States, at an Aſſembly held for that purpoſe the 21ſt ult.

LONDON.

Jan. 5. The Enterprize man of war has taken a French ſhip of 560 tons from St. Domingo, and carried her into Gibraltar. Yeſterday 50 ſail of tranſports were taken up. The Bellona privateer of London has taken and ſent into Dartmouth, a rich ſhip from Boſton. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered 18 ſhips of the line to repair to Spithead, who are to act in conjunction with thoſe of his Britannic Majeſty as occaſion may require. The Ironſide of Liverpool has taken the Iſis, a French homeward bound Eaſt-India-man, but ſhe was loſt off Beaumaris, the cargo and crew ſaved. The Night Privateer of Liverpool has taken the Duke de Arne, another Indiaman, but is ſince loſt off Point Air, between the rivers Dee and Merſey; her cargo ſaved alſo.

Yeſterday fifty ſail of tranſport ſhips were taken into ſervice by the commiſſioners of the navy.

Orders are given from the board of Admiralty for an immediate return to be made of the number of tranſports in government ſervice at the different ports in this kingdom and Ireland, in order to have a ſufficient number ready to embark the troops that are deſtined for America.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to prepare a vaſt quantity of proviſions, for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops and navy, againſt the middle of February.

On Saturday laſt four companies of the 75th, or Prince of Wales's regiment, under the command of a field officer, embarked at Chatham on board lighters, in which they proceeded to Black Stakes, where tranſports were ready to receive them. They are deſtined for Africa.

Notice is ſent to the officers of the Middleſex militia, to join their regiments, that they may be ready by next month to march into the barracks in the Savoy, Whitehall, &c. to do duty in the room of thoſe guards who are going to America.

Jan. 7. Col. Faucett is gone to Germany to contract for more foreign troops, all officers who are to return to America have orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark in 30 days. The Bellona of Liverpool has taken and carried into Fayall, a French frigate of 20 guns, and 160 men. The Loiſer from Bourdeaux for Martinico, and the Belle de Paris, are both taken by Liverpool privateers. The 1ſt and 2d battalions of the Royal Scots, the Royal Iriſh, the Queens, 24th, 59th, and 65th regiments of foot, have received orders for embarkation.

Jan. 14. The alarm cutter has taken a French veſſel from Cherburgh for St. Maloes, worth 3000l. The Betſey and Rockingham letters of marque have taken and carried into Cork the Epaminondas. A treaty offenſive and defenſive is now on the carpet between the Courts of London, Peterſburgh and Berlin. The Elizabeth, from Newfoundland for Oporto, is taken by the Vengeance, an American privateer, and carried into Bilboa.

Jan. 16. The Freedom privateer, Williamſon, has taken an outward bound Martinico man, and carried her into Kinſale. The Albion privateer of 12 guns has taken 8 prizes, and ſent them in the river: The Captain died two hours before the veſſel came to an anchor. The Cuſtom-houſe cutter of Falmouth has taken a French privateer of 10 guns. The Hawke privateer of London has taken a valuable ſhip from Gaudaloupe, and ſent her into Cork.

A private letter received from Rochford ſays, the St. Prieſt, a large French ſhip, formerly an Eaſt-Indiaman, of 700 tons burthen, which ſailed from that port for Boſton, full of officers, and a cargo of ſhells, mortars, powder, and other ordnance ſtores, overſet in a gale of wind before ſhe could clear the land, when the veſſel and all on board were entirely loſt.

Jan. 25. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Earl Percy received orders from his Majeſty to repair to his command on the coaſt of Scotland, where the forces are to be augmented, and all preparations to be put in the greateſt forwardneſs, for the general defence of that country.

The military charge of Ireland, for the year 1779, will amount to upwards of a million ſterling.

On Saturday advice was received from Penzance, that a large Swediſh ſhip, bound to Nantz, was totally loſt off Scilly, and all the crew periſhed.

Yeſterday morning three different meſſengers were ſent off with diſpatches, one to Lord Grantham at Madrid, one to Sir Joſeph Yorke, at the Hague, and the other to Peterſburgh.

A ſnow, Capt. Yorke, from Philadelphia to France, is taken and ſent into Briſtol, laden with tobacco, flaxſeed and ſtaves.

Two Ruſſian noblemen, charged with a commiſſion of great importance, are hourly expected at the Britiſh court.

This morning accounts were ſent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for the Foudroyant man of war, and the reſt of the men of war in that harbour, immediately to ſail for Spithead, to join the fleet there, which is to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition.

Jan. 26. Two companies of the train of artillery from Hanover are to embark early in the ſpring for America to join General Clinton's army. Five French men of war and 50 merchantmen ſailed from Breſt for the Weſt-Indies the 14th of this month. An American ſhip with tobacco is carried into Poole. The Caſſandra Demarie, from Breſt to America, with gun-powder and French Officers, is taken and carried into Guernſey. The Hope, from Boſton for Amſterdam, is carried into Portſmouth. The Proteus, from Philadelphia, is carried into Milford. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers have received orders to embark for America. The Tartar, of Folkſtone, has brought in a ſhip with gun-powder, from Bourdeaux for South-Carolina.

Feb. 3. Ten ſhips of the line, and four frigates, are ordered to be completed with ſix months ſtores and proviſions, at full allowance, to be ready to ſail from Portſmouth on the ſhorteſt notice after the firſt day of March.

A letter from Toulon by the laſt mail confirms the account of the ſailing of three men of war and three frigates, with a body of land forces on board, for the Eaſt-Indies.

Feb. 6. David Garrick, Eſq; the pride and ornament of the Britiſh ſtage, died the 3d inſtant. The Dutch are equipping 12 men of war. The ſquadron that ſailed from Breſt for Africa, with 4000 troops, has been driven by a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of Portugal, and the Commodore's ſhip, the Pendant, of 74 guns, is totally loſt. Thirty ſhips of the line will ſail from Portſmouth to cruize in the bay by the latter end of this month. Nineteen French ſhips and 5 frigates are ſaid to be out, in conſequence of which all the ſhips at Spithead are ordered for ſea.

Feb. 7. They write from Amſterdam, that the Admiralty of that place has given orders for equipping twelve men of war and frigates to protect their trade.

On Thurſday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Sheerneſs, informing Lord Sandwich that a French fireſhip had privately ſtole in there the preceding evening, and attempted to ſet fire to the Dock-yard; and that a train of combuſtible matter had been found, and other inflammatory things nailed up in ſeveral parts, which were ſet fire to, but happily failed in communicating, and that a frigate had been diſpatched in purſuit of the fire-ſhip, which had ſtole out again the ſame night.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for the tranſports lying there to take in their proviſions, &c. as ſoon as poſſible, that they may be ready to take the troops on board which are ordered for Jamaica.

Feb. 8. The Apollo, Capt. Pownall, has taken a French frigate of 36 guns, and 320 men, after a very bloody engagement of two hours, Monſieur having 40 men killed and 37 wounded; and the Apollo had only 9 men killed and 14 wounded. The French frigate is one of the eight lately built on a new conſtruction, is as big as a 50 gun ſhip, and mounted 26 eighteen pounders on her main deck. The Effingham, from Caſco-Bay for Cadiz, with king's maſts, is taken and carried into Briſtol, by the George privateer. The Roſel, from Martinico, is taken by the Montreal, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Neptune, Luckie, a French ſhip, from Carolina for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Spy armed ſhip, in the ſervice of government, and ſent into Cork.

The Marchioneſs of Granby has taken the Labore, bound from l'Orient to Boſton, with merchandize, worth 25,000l. and a ſnow laden with brandy, and ſent them both into Liverpool.

Lord Howe, it is ſaid, is to command the grand fleet, preparing for the defence of this country the enſuing ſummer, and Lord Townſhend to command the encampment at Cox-heath.

A letter from Liſbon, dated January 10, ſays, "The Bellona privateer, Capt. Fairweather, of Liverpool, of 24 guns, and 180 men, is arrived here from a cruize off Finiſterre with two prizes, viz. Bon Vivant, from France to Martinico; with proviſions and bale goods; and a large ſhip from Boſton to France, with tobacco, lumber, maſts, &c. valued at 10,000l.

Proceedings of the court-martial in the trial of Admiral Keppel, Thurſday, February 11.

At a court-martial aſſembled on board his Majeſty's ſhip Britannia, the 7th of January, 1779, and held by adjournment at the houſe of the Governor of his Majeſty's garriſon at Portſmouth every day afterwards, Sundays excepted, till the 11th of February, 1779, incluſive.

This court, purſuant to an order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, dated the 31ſt of December, 1778, and directed to Sir Thomas Pye, proceeded to enquire into a charge exhibited by Vice Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, againſt the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, for *Miſconduct* and *Neglect of Duty* on the 27th and 29th of July laſt, in ſundry inſtances as mentioned in a paper that accompanied the ſaid order, and for trying the ſame; and the court having heard the evidence and the priſoner's defence, and maturely and ſeriouſly conſidering the whole, are of opinion, that the charge is malicious and ill-founded, it having appeared that the Admiral, ſo far from having by miſconduct and neglect of duty on the days therein alluded to loſt an opportunity of rendering eſſential ſervice to the State, and thereby tarniſhing the honour of the Britiſh navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. The court do therefore unanimouſly and honourably acquit the ſaid Admiral Auguſtus Keppel of the ſeveral articles in the charge againſt him, and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly.

The privateer ſhip Marchioneſs of Granby, of 18 guns, is carried into Breſt by a frigate. The Independent privateer of Boſton is carried into Milford. The Defiance, Lemarſh, from South-Carolina, is carried into Liverpool by the Tartar.

Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer lies dangerouſly ill of a violent fever, at his country ſeat.

The Vengeance American privateer has taken four ſhips outward bound to Oporto, and carried them into France.

Feb. 9. Government are in daily expectation of hearing that Sir Hector Monro has taken Pondicherry.

We hear from undoubted authority, that orders are gone over to America to embody the different American regiments that are already formed, or may hereafter be raiſed, to be put upon the army eſtabliſhment, with full half pay to the reſpective officers upon their reduction, or at the concluſion of the preſent conteſt. This mode bids the faireſt that government has yet hit upon, to raiſe an army, and bring matters to a concluſion in that part of the world, it is in fact dividing their force, and fighting them with their own weapons.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 5.

"Sir Edward Hughes made a ſignal this morning for the Eaſt-India fleet to drop down to St. Helen's.

"The American priſoners at Forton had once more nearly effected their eſcape, but were prevented by the vigilance of the guards.

"The Liverpool Blues are now here, and in a few days will embark on board the tranſports for America."

A Swediſh ſhip, laden with maſts, yards, &c. bound to Breſt, it taken by the Alarm cutter, and carried into Penzance, in Cornwall.

The Eaſt-India fleet only wait a fair wind to put to ſea; and Sir Edward Hughes's ſquadron, with thoſe already in India, will be more than a match for the French force ſent thither.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 14.

"This day Admiral Keppel's flag was again hoiſted on board the Victory, amidſt the repeated huzzas of all the crews of the ſhips at this port, as well merchant-men as men of war. The Admiral will ſet out for London tomorrow morning. It is ſaid his firſt viſit is intended for his noble friend and colleague Lord Hawke."

Feb. 20. A ſhip from St. Domingo to Nantz is taken into Guernſey. The L'Eſprit privateer, of Bayonne, of 12 guns and 90 men, is ſent into King-Road. The L'Eſperance, of 24 guns, is taken by a frigate, and ſent into Penzance. She had taken four prizes. The Bellona and Enterprize privateers of London, have taken a French privateer of 20 guns, and ſent her into Liſbon. The Gipſey privateer of Briſtol is carried into St. Maloes.

The following are ſaid to be the terms of the new loan; 5 per cent. for 20 years, or redeemable on the part of government; an annuity of 1 per cent. for two lives, and 7 lottery tickets for every 100ol. ſubſcribed, at 10l. each; the number of tickets in the enſuing lottery to be 56,000.

Two American prizes, laden with rice and indigo, are taken and carried into Torbay.

The Marquis of Rockingham privateer, belonging to Hull, hath taken a French privateer of 12 guns, and carried her into Torbay.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Private letters, brought by the laſt packet, mention the trial and honorable acquittal of Admiral Keppel, and of his being reinſtated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act againſt the Marine of France: Troops and a number of capital ſhips of war were preparing to be ſent off to the Eaſt-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is ſoon expected. Succours are alſo embarking for the Britiſh forts on the African coaſt. A moſt reſpectable augmentation will be ſpeedily ſent to the army acting under the command of General Grant, in the Weſt-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation ſeem to have moſt at heart is, to enable his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act deciſively againſt the rebels the enſuing campaign: The firſt diviſion of Britiſh troops deſtined for this continent, conſiſting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable ſquadron of men of war, were expected to ſail ſoon after the departure of the laſt packet.

Beſt clayed SUGARS,

In Hogſheads and Barrels, To be SOLD by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who continues to give the very higheſt Price for Bills on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH PALMER,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, next Door but one above Meſſ. *Hartley* and *Potts*, and nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

OLD Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter-caſk or gallon;

Old Spirit, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Weſt-India Rum, by the hogſhead, barrel or gallon;

Melaſſes, by the hogſhead or gallon;

Loaf, Clayed and Muſcovado Sugars, by the loaf, hogſhead or barrel;

Coffee, by the tierce or barrel; Chocolate; Fine Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea;

Mace, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Black Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Rice and Cotton;

Indigo, by the tierce or barrel; Cheeſe, *&c. &c.*

All the above goods are of the firſt quality; he keeps a conſtant aſſortment, ſells them on the moſt reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail, and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡4w.

WAS LOST ſome time ago, a CERTIFICATE, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at Morehall, May 5th, 1778, No. 264 for *Four Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Twelve Ninetieths*. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in Birmingham, Cheſter county, or to WILLIAM WISTER, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have *TWENTY DOLLARS* reward.

CHARLES DILWORTH.

THE Proprietors of the CITY TAVERN are requeſted to meet at ſaid Tavern THIS DAY, at Twelve o'Clock, on Buſineſs that will then be laid before them. *May* 5, 1779. ¶

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Greenwich, county of Suſſex, and State of New-Jerſey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premiſes two good houſes, a barn, ſtable, &c. Through the land runs as good a ſtream for a griſt and ſaw mill as any in the county, and good ſeats for both. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the ſubſcriber in Flemington. ¶

May 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday, the 14th day of May inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 125 acres, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, 26 miles from the city of Philadelphia, half a mile from the Trap tavern; there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, but four years built, a ſtone barn 45 by 25 feet, with a cedar roof, and ſtables under; a ſpring-houſe, and other convenient buildings; there are about two thirds of the land cleared, 11 or 12 acres of meadow, watered by ſeveral ſprings, which likewiſe ſupplies every field on the place with water; about 5 acres of apple and peach orchard, moſtly thriving trees; the fields are good for grain and paſture, the woodland is well timbered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the place, by applying to GEORGE BACHTAL, living on the premiſes; the conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

¶ JOSEPH SRIGLEY.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about four years old, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands and an half high, ſhod before, no brand mark, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, lately docked, a little ſhy of being ſaddled, and is of good courage. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *Forty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 2, 1779. ‡ PETER TYSON.

BOSTON, *April 22.*

Saturday laſt arrived here, a Packet-Boat, in 39 days from Breſt; ſhe ſailed a few hours after receiving her orders and diſpatches from the Court; ſhe brought very few private letters, but large diſpatches for Congreſs, and the Miniſter of France at Philadelphia, which will probably determine the arrangements of Europe for the enſuing ſummer, and the iſſue of the negociations of the Marquis d'Almodavar, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at London. Theſe diſpatches were immediately forwarded, with a proper guard, to Philadelphia. By this Packet, which left Breſt the beginning of March, we learn, that the armaments of France, our good ally, were going on ſtill with great rapidity and ſucceſs; that the ſpirit of the nation was high, and their cruizers againſt the Britiſh ſucceſsful; particularly that two men of war of the line lately meeting with two Britiſh cruizers, of 18 and 20 guns, had taken one and ſunk the other; that the navigation of the French and Americans was much more ſafe and unmoleſted in the European ſeas, than it had been, by the capture of many Britiſh armed veſſels; particularly that the Bay of Biſcay had for ſome time been free, in a manner, from their cruizers; that the armaments of Spain were continued with equal earneſtneſs with thoſe of France, ſo that, ſhould no accommodation take place, the whole Spaniſh naval power would be in a condition to act the enſuing ſummer.

Two days before the above Packet left Breſt, five ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates, with ſome troops, ſailed for the Weſt Indies, as an additional reinforcement to the Count d'Eſtaing; and ſome time before, ſeven ſail of the line, with tranſports, and a proportion of frigates, and 6000 troops, had gone from France to the Eaſt-Indies.

By the ſame conveyance we learn, that the Court of France had ſtrongly inſiſted, by their Ambaſſador at the Hague, that the States of Holland ought to yield to the juſt demands of the merchants of that republic, in aſſerting to the full, and at all adventures, their rights as a neutral power, and the liberty of trade with America; and that the States were accordingly fitting out men of war, and taking the moſt effectual meaſures with other neutral powers, for eſtabliſhing a point in which not only France and Holland, but all the maritime powers in Europe, are much intereſted.

Our laſt advices from Holland, by the Packet from France, intimate, that there have been no ſmall diſſentions in that republic, occaſioned by the gold of the Britiſh miniſtry, and their unwearied exertions to maintain a party in Holland, in favour of all their views reſpecting America. The Stadtholder, and the city of Rotterdam, are ſaid to have entered into theſe views, and to have embarraſſed every meaſure of ſpirit entered upon by the States General, for ſupporting their neutral right, and protecting the free trade of Holland. On the other hand, Amſterdam, Zel, and Zealand, are warm for inſiſting upon this right, and for co-operating with France in preventing a monopoly of the American trade from ever returning into the hands of Britain. More than two thirds of the people of Holland are poſſeſſed, it is ſaid, with the ſame inclinations. The province of Zealand particularly ſpeaks in an high tone upon this and other points; and ſeems determined to make, if it has not already done it, application to the Emperor of Germany, who is ſtrictly united with France, for his protection.—Theſe appearances muſt be greatly embarraſſing to Britain, who at preſent has embarraſſments enough, at the ſame time that they muſt turn out to the advantage of America, either in the future operations of the war, or in negociations for peace.

Laſt week arrived at Portſmouth from a cruize, the privateer ſhip Hambden, of 20 guns, Captain Thomas Pickering.—She has taken four prizes, which have ſince arrived in France.—In her cruize ſhe fell in with and engaged a large Eaſt India ſhip, mounting 36 carriage guns, and a large complement of men. The engagement continued, without intermiſſion, ſeven glaſſes, moſt of the time within piſtol ſhot of each other, and the Hambden was near carrying her, when they received a broadſide from the Indiaman which killed the brave Capt. Pickering, one of his principal officers, and three men. It is ſaid the arm of the officer that was taken off by a cannon ball ſtruck the Captain with ſuch force as to be the occaſion of his death. Many men were ſeen to fall on board the India ſhip, and ſhe appeared to be much damaged in her ſails and rigging.

A letter from a gentleman in France, received by the Packet, mentions, that Count d'Eſtaing may probably, by the ſummer, make his appearance again in theſe ſeas.

An article from the London papers, of the 26th December, mentions great precautions having been taken againſt French ſpies. This is not without good reaſon, for France has the beſt intelligence from every quarter in Europe, and is well acquainted with the plans and tranſactions of the Court of London. This Court, we are told, was lately not a little ſurprized and confounded, at finding that the ſubſtance of a conference muſt have been, by ſome means, conveyed to M. Sartine, the Miniſter of France, at which only the King, Lord George Germaine, Lord North, and Charles Jenkinſon, were preſent.

Thurſday morning laſt was ſent into port by the State brig of war TYRANNICIDE, Captain HALLET, the prize brig *Revenge*, a privateer, belonging Grenada, but laſt from Jamaica, mounting 14 carriage guns, ſix and four pounders, 4 ſwivels and 2 cohorns, and 60 able bodied men. She was captured after an engagement of one hour and a quarter, during which they were not half piſtol ſhot diſtant. The *Tyrannicide* had 8 men wounded. On board the prize were killed the firſt Lieutenant, one Quarter-Maſter, and 6 men. The Captain, ſecond Lieutenant, gunner, and 11 men, were wounded.

On Friday laſt great joy was diffuſed through this town by the arrival of the Continental frigate Warren, John Hopkins, Eſq; after a very ſucceſsful cruize. She ſailed from this port ſome weeks ago, accompanied with the Queen of France Frigate, Capt. Olney, and the Ranger, of 20 guns, Captain Jones, in the Continental ſervice. They firſt took a privateer ſchooner of 14 guns, from New-York, from which they got intelligence of a fleet with proviſions and ſtores of various kinds, and dry goods to a large amount, bound from that place to Georgia, for the ſupply of the Britiſh army and their partizans in that quarter, and had the good fortune to come up with this fleet off Cape Henry, in ſoundings. The enemy conſiſted of nine ſail, who made but a ſmall reſiſtance; and had it been earlier in the day every veſſel would have been taken. Seven, and theſe the moſt conſiderable, fell into our hands, viz. King's Ship Jaſon, Captain Potterfield, 20 guns and 150 men; ſhip Maria, 16 guns and 84 men, having on board 1800 barrels of flour; privateer ſchooner Hibernia, 8 carriage guns and 45 men; brigs Patriot, Prince Frederick, Batchelor, John, and ſchooner Chance, tranſports, with ſtores, &c. Night coming on, two made their eſcape. We have alſo taken carbines, and a compleat equipment of every kind for a regiment of horſe, and 24 Britiſh officers of various ranks, going to the ſervice in Georgia: Among whom is a Col. Cambell, who, it is ſaid, acknowledged that the loſs of this fleet, in its circumſtances and conſequences, would more than counter-balance all their ſucceſs in that quarter. The brave and vigilant captors have not only enriched themſelves, but done important ſervice to the public, and honour to the naval department. The *Jaſon* arrived in port on Saturday laſt.

The ſchooner Chance, one of the above prizes, arrived laſt Friday at Portſmouth. She is chiefly ladened with dry goods, and has a rich and well aſſorted cargoe, amounting to £ 18000, New-York currency. The cargoes of all the prizes taken by the Warren, over and above the value of the veſſels, are computed at near £ 80,000 ſterling.

This morning arrived the privateer ſchooner, from which the Warren firſt obtained intelligence of this fleet.

Late advices from the Weſt-Indies mention, that ſome cruizers of the Count d'Eſtaing had not long ſince taken two Britiſh frigates.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ſhip Alliance, *dated France, Feb. 9, 1779.*

"We arrived in France in 23 days, and I believe we ſhould have arrived in 16 days, but we had a bad ſtorm about 8 days after we left Boſton, which carried away our main-top-maſt, and wrecked us very much; the ſtorm laſted about two days, and after we got rid of this, came another of a different kind: Seventy-odd Iriſh and Engliſhmen had agreed together to riſe and take the ſhip from us, and to ſacrifice all the officers; the gunner, boatſwain and carpenter, were the firſt which were to fall victims. If this could not be accompliſhed, when they ſaw the land, they were to take the two bow guns and point them aft, ſo as to fire in the cabbin, loaded with grape ſhot; the two forecaſtle guns and point at the quarter-deck. This was to be done while the officers were at dinner; and when they had accompliſhed this, they were to take the ſhip to England or Ireland. But, through the bleſſing of God, ſome of them being faint-hearted told of it, and blew up the curſed plot. We have got about 40 of them in irons. We expect ſome of them will be hung at the yard-arm, and others put in goal to be exchanged for our men. After this we fell in with two Swedes, a ſhip and a ſnow, loaded with Engliſh property; we took them and kept with them till the day before we got in, and then parted. We expect they have arrived at ſome other port. We ſhould have taken an Engliſh-privateer, if it had not been for the rebels we had on board. The prizes are loaded with fiſh, tin and tea."

Several topſail veſſels are now in the offing, ſuppoſed to be ſome of the prizes of the frigates mentioned.

It is ſaid a ſhip was caſt aſhore laſt Saturday, on Cape-Cod, but we cannot learn who ſhe is.

Laſt Monday night a party of the enemy from Newport landed near Swanſey, took ten men priſoners, burnt a houſe which ſtood near Hog Neck, and then made a precipitate return.

Extract of a letter from the Southward.

"America in my opinion ſtands upon high ground. According to the beſt intelligence I can obtain, the diſpoſitions and arrangements of the Courts in Europe are all in our favour, and form a ſecurity that no embarraſſments of our currency, no ſmall and accidental changes in the face of the war upon this continent, can ſhock. Should Britain be able to preſs hard upon us, ſhe will proportionably be preſſed upon herſelf by France, and other powers in the views of France, till ſhe is obliged to quit her hold of us. She is before this time fully ſenſible of all this. France will inſiſt upon the independence of America as an indiſpenſable preliminary to all accommodation; Spain, I believe, has given broad hints to the Court of London, that ſhould matters not be made up ſoon, ſhe cannot fulfil her engagements to France, nor what ſhe owes to her own ſecurity, by remaining an idle ſpectator of a war, in which the intereſt of the whole Houſe of Bourbon is ſo deeply concerned. The language of her preſent armaments is indeed plain enough to be underſtood, without this comment. Britain has made repeated applications to Ruſſia: Her offers to purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that power are ſufficiently humiliating; but what is more ſo, is, ſhe has made theſe offers in vain. Accordingly you hear of no movements in Ruſſia, whereas, to have given Britain any effectual aid, ſhe ought to have moved a long time ago; but ſhe never intended it: The circumſtances of Europe render ſuch a meaſure particularly inconvenient to Ruſſia; and ſhe expects advantages from the American commerce. The King of the two Sicilies follows of courſe the larger branches of the Houſe of Bourbon. Should Britain continue the war, ſhe muſt prepare to give up the trade of Portugal, as well as Spain. From this view of things, I think it not unlikely ſhe will come to reaſonable terms of accommodation. But her inſidiouſneſs ought to be ſo well known, as to keep us on the ſtricteſt guard.

"Infant nations are not very perfect in financiering; we have, however, done wonders, conſidering our means, and Congreſs, I am well informed, is now giving the moſt ſerious attention to our currency. It is at this time more in their power, than it has been, to apply a remedy to this evil, and I am ſure a diſpoſition is not wanting.

"I ſmile at the puffs in Rivington's Royal Gazette: The ſmall circumſtances upon which our enemies raiſe great hopes, are ſufficient to betray their weakneſs even to the weak."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 5.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Auguſta, April 27, 1779.

"I am really ſorry to inform you of our preſent diſturbances. Not a day but ſome of the enemy make their appearance on our frontiers. On Sunday laſt a party of the ſavages attacked the inhabitants that lived near Fort Jenkins, and took two or three families priſoners, but the garriſon being apprized of it, about 30 men turned out of the fort, and reſcued the priſoners. The Indians, collecting themſelves in a body, drove our men under cover of the fort, with the loſs of three killed, and four badly wounded; they burnt ſeveral houſes near the fort, killed cattle, and drove off a number of horſes. Yeſterday another party of ſavages, about 30 or 40 in number, took and killed ſeven of our militia who were ſtationed at a little fort near Muncy Hill, called Fort Freeland; they alſo took two or three inhabitants priſoners, among them James M'Knight, Eſq; one of our Aſſemblymen. The ſame day 13 of the inhabitants, who went to hunt their horſes about four or five miles from Fort Muncy, were fired upon by a large party of Indians, and all taken or killed except one man. Captain Walker, of the continental troops, who commands at that poſt, turned out with 34 men to the place where he heard the firing, and found four men killed and ſcalped, and ſuppoſed they captivated the remainder.

"I am certain every thing is doing for our relief, but am afraid it will be too late for this county, as it is impoſſible to prevail on the inhabitants to make a ſtand, on account of their women and children."

Saturday laſt came up to town the Hunter privateer, Captain Douglaſs. On the 28th ultimo, between 20 and 30 leagues from Cape May, ſhe fell in with a ſhip from Liverpool for New-York, mounting 22 guns, with whom ſhe engaged near an hour, and received ſome damage in her rigging, by which means the ſhip got clear off.

We learn, that Captain Robinſon, of this port, in a ſhip, mounting ten guns, bound from Virginia for France, was attacked on the coaſt by the Roſe-bud privateer, Captain Duncan, of New-York, with whom he engaged for ſome time, killed ſeventeen of his men, and did him ſo much damage, that he thought proper to ſhear off, and got into New-York in a ſhattered condition. Captain Robinſon afterwards purſued his voyage.

On Saturday laſt George Hardy, convicted of High Treaſon and condemned to be hanged, was taken to the place of execution, and a few minutes before the time in which he expected to be launched into eternity, a reprieve from his Excellency the Preſident and Council unexpectedly arrived, by which the execution of the ſentence is reſpited "until the end of the next ſitting of General Aſſembly," [*a pardon cannot be granted until that time,*] agreeable to the Conſtitution. The reprieve evidently gave ſatisfaction to the ſpectators, who were ſtrongly moved by compaſſion towards the wife and children of this unhappy man: Perhaps the more ſo, as Hardy was but a poor man, and had few friends. It is remarkable that much leſs intereſt had been made to ſave him than any other perſon under ſentence of death ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government.

At an election for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Philadelphia Library Company, held at the Library Room on the third inſtant, Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, Robert S. Jones, Doctor Thomas Parke, Benjamin Poultney, John Nancarrow, Samuel Shaw, James Logan, Thomas Morris, and Joſeph Stanſbury, were choſen Directors, and Samuel Sanſom Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.

At a Meeting, on the third inſtant, of the Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, the following Members of that Corporation were choſen, to wit. John Reynell, Samuel Rhoads, Joſeph Morris, James Pemberton, Robert S. Jones, Joſeph Swift, William Morrell, Jacob Shoemaker, Samuel Powel, Joſhua Howell, Samuel Pleaſants and Peter Reeve, *Managers*, and Joſeph Hilborne *Treaſurer*, for the enſuing year.

To-morrow is appointed, by His Excellency the Preſident and Council of this State, a Day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, agreeable to the recommendation of the Honorable Congreſs.

The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY is to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, at Seven o' Clock, and the Members are requeſted to be punctual in their Attendance, in order to determine ſeveral Matters of Importance to their Inſtitution.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1779.

To be LETT, for one or more years, and may be entered on the firſt day of Auguſt next,

THAT old accuſtomed and well known INN, called the BLACK HORSE TAVERN, ſituate in Black Horſe Alley, oppoſite Laetitia Court. For terms, enquire of BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; or, in his abſence of Mr. ANDREW DOZ, in Third-ſtreet.

To be LETT for the Summer ſeaſon, and may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant HOUSE in Abington townſhip, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, late in the poſſeſſion of the Revd. Dr. Treat, together with part of the garden, and ſeveral other privileges, which will render it extremely ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat. For terms apply to William Hollingſhead, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcribers,

SAMUEL LEECH.
SAMUEL ERWIN.

LOST ſome time ago, a *CERTIFICATE for Sixty Dollars*, ſigned by Clement Biddle, F. M. G. dated at the Valley Forge above a twelvemonth ago. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward. ¶ 1w. *MOSES VANCOURT.*

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Stephen Cochran's tavern, a dark iron grey HORSE, proud cut, four years old this graſs, about 15 hands high, trots well, trimmed under the bridle and fetlocks. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by *April 26, 1779.* ‖ WILLIAM REED.

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, April 26, 1779.

ABSCONDED from their Bail, on or about the laſt March Term, two perſons reſidenters in the townſhip aforeſaid, one named *Edward Jones*, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, dark complexion: The other named *Jonathan Jones*, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet nine inches high, black hair, fair complexion; it is ſuppoſed that they keep together. Whoever ſecures the ſaid perſons in any county goal and gives information to the ſubſcribers, living in the townſhip aforeſaid, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars* reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LEWIS and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

WAS taken up laſt ſpring, a ſmall dun MARE, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, neither brand nor ear mark; and now in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber living in Moreland townſhip, near Smithfield. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ ISAAC STATS.

New-Caſtle County, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Red-lion Hundred and county aforeſaid, on the 22d of September laſt, two STEERS, and a HEIFER, they are all of a black and white colour; the Steers about ſix years old, the Heifer, three years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks, otherwiſe they will be valued and ſold for the ſame, by

¶ JOHN HYATT.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of last Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deserters from the Army, dispersed in different Parts of these States, who should rejoin their respective Corps by the First of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortness of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had sufficient Time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer fully the benevolent Purpose for which it was designed: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the First Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-second Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the house consists of six rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside; the second story has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouse, stables and granary, and a wharff running back of the house, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-street, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o' clock on said day. The title is indisputable. JOHN WILLS. ¶

Philadelphia, April 27, 1779.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceased, late Steward of the General Hospital; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Administrator. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or pasture, with a good log house and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Chester creek running through the same, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all fresh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of several grist-mills. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable House of Assembly to settle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertisement in the public Newspapers, respecting that business, do now inform all those concerned, that unless their respective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for settlement at their Office before the first day of July next, they will immediately take such measures to compel the parties to furnish them, as the Law directs.

All persons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unsettled, are desired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

April 15, 1779.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o'clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, in Warwick township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, steel chain, brass key and seal, with glass in the end of the seal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15377. Any person apprehending the thief and watch, so that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL. ¶

WHEREAS *Edward Dougberty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Chester* County, purchased a Tract of Land of the Subscriber, in *Cumru* Township and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the first Day of *March* last, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the said *Dougberty, Kenedy*, and the Subscriber, lodged in the Hands of certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* last, by both Parties, respecting the same, which they, the said *Edward Dougberty* and *James Kenedy* clandestinely got out of the Possession of the aforesaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* last; since that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premises. This is therefore to require them, the aforesaid *Edward Dougberty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the said first Payment, with legal Interest thereon since due, or on the contrary I design to sell the same Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, sustained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

April 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in the town of Gloucester, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a star in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in six weeks from this date, or she will be sold for the same.

STOLEN or went adrift from the subscriber's Ferry at Gloucester, on the night of the eleventh instant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, stern sheets painted red and green, her upper streak green, the second red. Whoever will deliver said Wherry at Gloucester, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

Passyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a bushy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, short cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a small star in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JOHN HANNIS.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o' clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large mansion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the nearest about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖4*W.*

East-Whiteland, Chester County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, in August last, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Radnor township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 10th instant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull star on his forehead, trots some, but inclines mostly to pace, canters very light, and is very slow when rode without spurs. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horse.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖6w.

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent Excellency in the destroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they pass through the smallest Passages of the Body, and purge away those ropy and slimy Humours, which are the Cause of those pernicious Vermin, and the Source of many other Disorders; they are one of the best Purges in the whole World for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the Bowels of all stiff and clammy Humours which stop up the Parts, and prevent the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made Blood, which is often the Case with Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, stinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewise settled Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tetters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood and Skin restored to its original Purity and Smoothness; they purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure all Obstructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both Taste and Sight as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by these Plums cured a great many Children of Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Distempers are very common and troublesome to Families, and the Want of these Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Constitutions.

These Plums enrich and sweeten the whole Mass of Blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid Humours, and create a fresh and healthy Complexion in such as are affected by any putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleansing the Reins of Slime: It expels Wind, and is a sovereign Medicine in the Colick and Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off sour Vapours, which occasion many Disorders in the Head. It opens all Obstructions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder, causes a good Appetite, and helps Digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such Persons as are going into Chronical Distempers, as Asthmas, Phthisics, or Shortness of Breath, Dropsies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Persons are satisfied, that the Medicine which works upon such Humours will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diseases; therefore no better Physic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and Constitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. These Plums are highly serviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20 Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS, *in* PHILADELPHIA,
at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-street, the fourth Door above Black-Horse-Alley,

SIGNS of WORMS.

PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Nose, Hollowness of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when asleep, Dulness, Pains and Heaviness in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often starting, lost Appetite, swell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirsts, the Body decay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, stinking Breath.

Likewise may be had, Keyser's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil, or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Astmatic Elixir, and most Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the shop window of the subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 28th of February last, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and easily seen when held in the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a considerable time to be coloured again, and the pressing partly all out of the one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and securing the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth alone, by MICHAEL CONRAD. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Constable of Lower-Dublin township, some time last month, a certain lad about 19 years of age, named *James Cooper*, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain; he worked some time at the wheel-wright's business. Whoever will take up the said *Cooper*, and put him in any goal in this state, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Constable, near Bustletown. *March 11, 1779.* ¶

Salem County, New-Jersey, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subscribers are determined to petition the Legislature of New-Jersey, at their next Sitting, for Redress in the Grievance complained of, by the Loss of Henry Janes's Will.

† ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the 17th of October, a RED AND WHITE spotted BULL, supposed to be three years old last grass. The owner is desired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of Uwchland aforesaid, or the subscriber, of Haverford.

March 10, 1779. ¶ GRIFFITH DAVIS.

Sinking Spring, Berks County, March 15, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this instant, a certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks county, about 23 years of age, well set, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born, of German extraction, speaks both English and German, very fond of horses and horse-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the said Adam Moyer, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be delivered up to his bail, shall receive the above reward, from

¶ HENRY DECKER.

TO BE SOLD, OR EXCHANGED

For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-house, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House, well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with a Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame store-house, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke-house and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper, as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Grass Land in said town, fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforesaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well watered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water, being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist mills, and very handy to places of public worship such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street, three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and

WILL COVER MARES this Season, at the Stables of the Subscriber, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, for 12 Dollars the single Leap, 25 Dollars the Season, or Forty Dollars to insure a Foal.

UNION is a Three-quarter Blood, rising 4 Years old this Grass, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horse of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any considerable Distance, and good Care taken of them, by

April 6, 1779. ‖6w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than usual wanted this Season; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.